twenty-four hours. Ten o'clock to-morrow is the hour set for the formal ending of the Santiago canpaign. At that hour, under the terms of the agreement, the Spanish soldiers will march out from the city they have so resolutely defended, all under arms, and will be received by large detachments of General Shafter's victorious troops. The officers will retain their side arms, but the soldiers will stack their guns before the American lines and be placed under guard, either to return to Spain under convoy or to give their oaths to remain in Cuba as non-combatants.

TO HOIST THE STARS AND STRIPES. In the mean time several regiments of General Shafter's army will be sent to take possession of the fallen city and hoist the Stars and Stripes where the flag of Spain has floated for centuries. All the enemy's troops in the eastern district of Santiago Province will be marched to Santiago, many detachments from outlying points already being en route, and the entire force of 22,500 men, it is expected, will be ready to embark within a fortnight.

What will be done with General Shafter's force is not yet fully decided. The physicians declare that the army, owing to the hardships and the fever, will not be fit for active duty for some time to come, and General Miles is believed to be seriously considering the proposition of leaving only immune regiments to hold the conquered province and returning the body of the corps to the United States

Many of the troops are eager to participate in the Porto Rico campaign, which, it is reported about headquarters, will follow immediately; but this is strongly opposed by the surgeons.

FEVER OF MILD FORM.

New cases of yellow fever continue to appear daily, and fully six hundred are now under treatment; but the disease is of a very mild form, and the physicians say it is now well in hand. Only five deaths have occurred up to tonight, the low mortality being remarkable, and most encouraging to Dr. Guiteras and the other fever experts, who had grave fears when the disease first appealed.

General Miles in an interview to-day with the correspondent of The Associated Press said he believed the danger from the fever was over. The formal sanction by the Madrid Government of the terms of capitulation to-day un-

ravelled the tangled skein of demands and counter-demands between the opposing commanders which threatened yesterday to end the negotiations and compel a return to arms. After numerous conferences had resulted in the agreement, already sanctioned by General

Blanco, General Toral decided that the approval

of the Madrid Gove nment was necessary General Shafter maintained that no such approval was necessary; that when General Toral agreed to surrender the province of Santiago and General Blanco sanctioned it the agree-ment of surrender became an accomplished fact. He insisted that General Toral had either surrendered on Thursday or had acted in had faith. but documentary evidence bore out the fact that General Toral mentioned that he only capitulated subject to his Government's approval, and the six commissioners by whom the articles were signed at 2:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon so

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

The whole matter was cleared up this morning, however, when General Toral received the necessary sanction from Madrid. The agreement consists of nine articles.

The first declares that all hostilities shall cease pending the agreement of final capitulation. Second-That the capitulation includes all the Spanish forces and the surrender of all war material within the prescribed limits.

Third-The transportation of the troops to Spain at the earliest possible moment, each force to be embarked at the nearest port.

Fourth-That the Spanish officers shall retain their side arms and the enlisted men their per-

sonal property. Fifth-That after the final capitulation the Spanish forces shall assist in the removal of all obstructions to navigation in Santiago Harbor. Sixth-That after the final capitulation the

commanding officers shall furnish a complete inventory of all arms and munitions of war, and a roster of all the soldiers in the district. Seventh-That the Spanish General shall be permitted to take the military archives and records with him.

Eighth-That all guerillas and Spanish irregulars shall be permitted to remain in Cuba if they so elect, giving a parole that they will not again take up arms against the United States unless properly released from paro'e.

WITH ALL HONORS OF WAR.

Ninth-That the Spanish forces shall be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, depositing their arms to be disposed of by the United States in the future, the American commissioners to recommend to their Government that the arms of the soldiers he returned to those "who so bravely defended them.

The articles were signed yesterday afternoon after a four hours' session of the commission. ers, who agreed that the terms of capitulation should await the sanction of the Madrid Government.

General Toral, the white-haired commander of the Spanish forces, was present throughout the session, and appeared to be utterly heartbroken. He spoke bitterly of the fate which compelled him to sue for peace, but had no word to say against the gallant men who had conquered his army. He declared that he had little chance to win.

"I would not desire to see my worst enemy play with the cards I held," he said to one of the commissioners. "Every one of my generals was killed or wounded. I have not a single colonel left, and am surrounded by a powerful enemy. We have counted sixty-seven ships off

"And, besides," he said, wearily waving his hand toward the city. "I have secret troubles

Speaking of the battle of June 24, in which the Rough Riders and a part of General Young's command participated, General Toral said that less than two thousand Spanish troops were engaged, his loss being 265. He would not say how many Spaniards were killed at El Caney and before Satniago, "Heavy!" heavy!" said dejectedly.

HARBOR MINED AGAIN.

In response to an inquiry, he said that transportation would be required for between twentytwo thousand and twenty-three thousand men there being that number in the capitulated district. He informed the officers that Santiago Harbor had been again mined since Admiral Cervera left.

General Miles remained at Juragua during the completion of the agreement yesterday, and a copy of the articles was sent to aim by Gen-

eral Shafter this morning. "That is splendid," he said; "we have got

everything that we came after." General Miles went to Guantansmo to-day, and it is reported that he will remain there until the Government definitely decides about the

Porto Rico campaign. A number of troop ships are lying off here. and it is generally believed that a large part

of General Shafter's army will be moved soon. The camp at Juragua contains nothing now but hospital tents, with a guard of two companies. The blackened ruins of a few burned huildings are still visible, but in most places the debris has been removed, an! the white tents of the hespital corps are pitched on the sites of the burned buildings. The fever hospital is situated about half a mile across the rallway bridge, to the northeast of the town. and is well isolated. Two hundred and fifty wounded men are still on the hospital ship Re-

Two Great Soaps CASHMERE BOUQUET VIORIS

cernedly on the beach under the guns of the flect and within hail of the men on the New-York. The men of the Navy are impatient to get into Santlago Harbor, but it is not known yet when the entrance will be made.

The refugees who have been quartered at El Caney were ordered back into the city to-day, and, as most of them are without food, the Red Cross's aid is considered very important

MILES CALLS ON SAMPSON.

BLOCKADE OF SOUTHERN CUBA TO BE KEPT UP MORE STRICTLY THAN EVER.

With the American Fleet, off Santiago de Cuba, Saturday, July 16, via Kingston, Jamaica. fever had already broken out in one of these July 17 .- The news that the surrender of Santingo was an accomplished fact was wigwagged this morning from the Army signal station at Aquadores to the flarship New-York. Acting on General Shafter's messages of Thursday, which stated absolutely that Santi-

had already surrendered. Rear-Admiral Sampson abandoned all preparations for entering Santiago Harbor and a further bombardment. When General Shafter said yesterday The open-handed generosity of American sea. that a hitch had occurred and the city might | If the President Intends sending a fleet to fect:

FLEET AND THE SURRENDER. | American naval heroism. The first time this | NEWS OF DEFEAT IN MADRID. was frustrated by Admiral Cervera's dash, and the second by the truce which General Shafter arranged with General Linares.

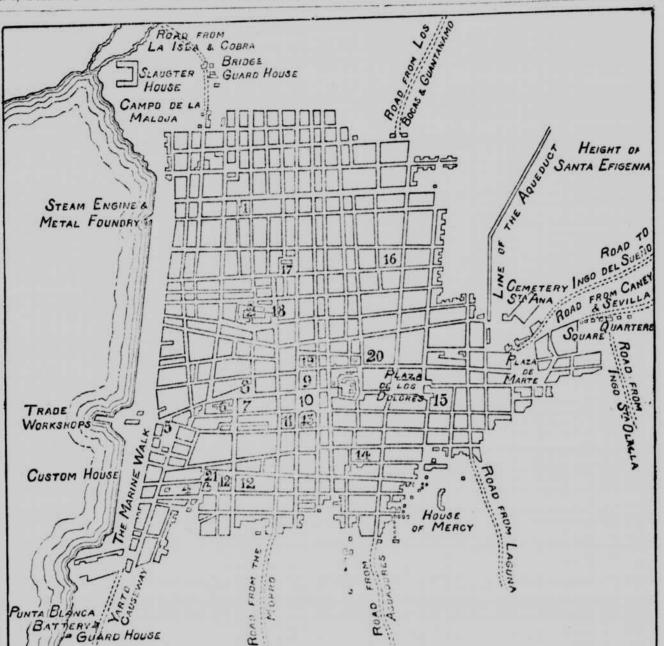
MIGHT HAVE PREVENTED FEVER

perience in tropical countries and with their THE VANKEES MUST BE MADE TO SUFFER fevers, suggested strongly the husning of all the houses at Siboney the momen, the troops landed. Their advice was not acted upon, however, until three weeks later, when the yellow

At Guantanamo the first thing Commander McCalla did was to burn everything, and there

has been no fever there. The blockade of outhern Cuban ports will be kept up more strictly than ever. Santlago will have only a small force for an emergency, as no blockade will exist there. The armored ships are coaling at Guantanamo, preparing for more

serious work.



MAP OF THE CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

The following is an index of the numbers on the above map 1 The Presidio and its guardhouse.
2 Infantry quarters at Convent of San Francisci 5 Artillery quarters and artillery parks.
4 Quarters of the mountain buttery.
5 Guardhouse of the marines.

College of Sa., Basillo. 7 Administration office.

li Iglesia conurchi de Santa Lucis

14 Iglesia de los Polores.

T Parish and plaza of Santo Tomas.

18 Iglesia de San Francisco.

19 Iglesia del Carmen.

20 Slaughter-nouse.

21 Trooli Height.

ly disappointed because they arrived too late of this contingency rendered this morning's has been in the water sixteen months, and to shate in the fighting, but they are seeing news of final victory doubly welcome. plenty of the real hardships of campaigning. This forenoon General Miles and his staff went waters, and have been cruisin, and in frequent the camp very uncomfortable. The rifle-pits and tents and the ground are soaked with water, and the miserable yellow clay of the Culan coast makes marching ".mort an impossibility. The narrow trail from Juragua to the front is cut to pieces by a constant stream of wagons, and it takes hours for a supply-wagon drawn by four starving, exhausted horses to make the twelve-mile trip.

TROOPS SUFFER AT NIGHT.

The treeps appear to be in good condition by daylight, but when the swift tropical nights come down, damp and cloudy, with the men shivering miserably about the sputtering campfires or searching for dry places for their blankets, the great mass of troops seems little like a victorious army. The men do not complain, but accept the rain-scaked hardtack and wet shelter tents with cheerfulnes

Scarcely a warship remain off Santiago Harbor entrance, almost the entire fleet holding no- | Cuba, where, it must be remembered, they attions directly opposite the deported fort at Aguadores. This afternoon the New-York, fly ing the blue flag of the Admiral, lay anchored with her how almost on Aguadores beach, while clustered about her were the other ships of the great squadren, the Brooklyn lying a little fur-

ther cut to sea. The rifle-pits which crown the bluff were deserted, the Spanish soldiers lounging unconmen was shown to-day, when a subscription was opened on Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, for the benefit of the young wife of George Henry Eilis, the only man killed on the American side in the battle with Admiral Cervera's fleet. The men eagerly offered their money. The subscription soon amounted to \$907, and then one seamen who had a silver coin taken from one of the Spanish vessels offered it for sale for the benefit of the fund, and it was bid in by another seaman for \$25. Lieutenant-Commander Mason offered a five-peacta piece taker from the Infanta Maria Teresa, and its auction brought \$60 more. The fund to-night

MAJOR WEBB C. HAYES WOUNDED.

amounts to over \$1,000.

Washington, July 17 -- A dispatch from Playa del Este. Cuba, received to-day conveys the information that Major Webb C. Hayes, of the 1st Ohio Cavalry, son of the late President Hayes, was wounded on Friday, July 1, the first day of the battle of Santiago. At the request of Major Hayes, no announcement of the matter was made in the official dispatches. His regiment did not participate in the engagement, being now under waiting orders at Tampa. Major Hayes was detached from his command and assigned to temporary duty on General Young's staff. While acting in that capacity his horse was killed under him and he was wounded. That his wound was not particularly serious is indicated by the fact that he is out of the hospital and again ready for

RIOTS IN ANDALUSIA.

London, July 18 .- The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph," telegraphing on Sun-

"Riots have broken out at Huelva, capital of the Province of Huelva, in Andalusia. The inhabitants marched to the municipal buildings, shouting for cheap bread. Rioters to the number of four thousand sacked many private houses. They were finally dispersed by the milltary, and energetic measures will be taken to Bef, which lies here. All are recovering rapidly. | prevent a renewal of the disturbances."

The volunteer regiments which have arrived | have to be taken by force of arms. It was be- | Spain the opinion of naval officers here is that here since the fighting ceased are standing the | lieved that the Navy's work would have to be climate remarkably well. The men seem great- continued and the harbor forced. The removal paired before going. One of the battle-ships

The daily downpour of rain last week rendered | aboard the New-York. For an hour General action without the rest that modern men-of-Miles sat upon the quarter-deck of the flagship explaining the situation ashore to Admiral guished naval efficer said: Sampson and discussing details for the future co-operation of the Navy and Army.

Barton, of the Red Cross, that the Red Cross | paired. To clean them would only take a short ship State of Texas shall be the first vessel to enter the harbor after he is satisfied that the mines have been removed.

GRATIFIED OVER SURRENDER

General Miles said to-day to a representative of The Associated Press:

"I am most gratified over the surrender of Santiago. The terms are just as good as an ould eventually have to be sent to Spain. sending them at once we feed and keep them or only a month or so, instead of perhaps a year. It would be hard work to keep them in vould be a constant agency for the spread of

"In Spain they will have no charge to break their oaths or to fight against us. They will never get back to Cuba. That's certain." Speaking of yellow fever among the American

troops, General Miles said:

The doctors report 237 cases to-day. Of surse, it is a serious matter, but I hope by comping on the hills to stamp it out, as it is a mild form of the fever, and only a few deaths have yet occurred.

"Our troops fought splendidly, nobly. entire campaign was a complete success." Rear-Admiral Sampson said to the corre

spondent: I am delighted at the successful termination

of the campaign," The question of transporting the Spanish troops to Spain will undoubtedly be settled by the Washington authorities without delay. If the troops go in the transports now off Santiago or in other American transports sent for that purpose they will need no convoy, the safety of our transports on their arrival in Spain naturally being guaranteed.

MARINES TO KEEP CAMP.

All the American troops now on the south side of Cuba will remain ashore, probably for some time, until the Spanish troops are on the transports. Their task is likely to be an arduous one. The marines will keep the camp at Guantanamo, where they have done such excellent work and which has proved such an invaluable harbor and base.

For the force employed and the lives lost it is doubtful whether in the history of all wars so much benefit has been derived as from the work done by this handful of marines, backed up by the ships at Guantaname. Admiral Eampson is inclined to believe now that would be advisable to make Guantanamo an

So far as the Navy is concerned, its work off Santiago has been done well, and the unbroken blockade kept by the fleet and the consequent hunger and distress among the Spanish troops had much to do with their surrender.

Throughout the campaign before Santiago owing to poor facilities of communication and utter inability to see from the ships what was going on ashore behind the hills, there has been some lack of co-operation between the Army and the Navy. It is now known that twice since Sampson's pennant has flown outside Morro Castle an expedition to blow up the mines in Santiago Harbor has been almost ready to add another chapter to the annals of

several of the ships should be docked and rewar require even in times of beace. One distin-

"If the thing is worth doing it is worth doing well Without the few ships that need Admiral Sampson has promised Miss Clara | docking the squadron would not be greatly imtime. If harried off to Spain-although, of course, I don't know if that is intended-they

> are in good condition. "To my mind, the time spent in getting the fleet into proper shape for su a an important parties round the present régime has come as undertaking would be doubly epaid by the re-

may break down, embarrass the whole fleet

Lieutenant Hobson last night went to Rio Tarquino to again inspect the Cristobal Colon. Merriti Wrecking Company reports that is impossible to float her. Naval officers are that there is a chance of ving this splendid ship. Licutenant Hobson, in his capacity of an expert on naval contion, may be able to suggest some plan by the Cristobal Colon may be added to the Ameri-

NEW YELLOW FEVER CASES.

ONLY SINTEEN REPORTED IN THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS-ONE MAN DEAD

Washington, July 17.- The only disquieting information received during the day was as to the yellow fever conditions at the front, and this by General Shafter's later news. It was a dis- intolerable. patch from Colonel Greenleaf, chief surgeon of cases had appeared, and one death had oc-While this was regarded with some curred. apprehension by laymen the Surgeon-General's department considered the showing entirely satisfactory. Colonel Alden, acting Surgeon-Gensaid a report of only sixteen cases was an exceptionally good showing, as the number must be taken relatively to the large number of men at the front. With the surrender accomplished there will be a better opportunity to get the men on high ground and keep them away from

A report was received saying positively that no cases of yellow fever existed on the Harvard, which brought a large number of sick Spanish prisoners to Fertsmouth. This not only relieved prisoners to Pertsmouth. This not only relevant the anxiety of officials as to the condition at Portsmouth, but also as to the Harvard, for it would be a severe handleap to the Navy if this vessel had to go into quarantine.

IN MEMORY OF BAGLEY AND BRASS.

SERVICES IN ATTLEBORO COMMEMORATING THE FIRST SOUTHERNER AND THE FIRST NORTHERNER WHO FELL IN THE WAR.

Attleboro, Mass., July 17.-Services in memory of Ensign Worth Bagley, of the torpede-boat Winslow, who was killed off Cardenas, and also of Wesley Brass, of Westboro, Mass., the first Americans of the South and the North to fall in the war with Spain, were held this evening in All Saints' Episcopal Church. An eloquent address was made by the rector, the Rev. James L. Tryon, and interesting letters were read from Governor Wolcott, Bishop Lawrence, Governor Dyer of Rhode Island, and Secretary

Long. The latter in his letter said:

"The progress of the world is clearly shown in the increased appreciation of human life.

Never before has the life of the individual been cer (Ensign Bagley), the first of the war, at the beginning of his career, has touched the heart of the Nation." The death of this gallant young offi-

IT ONLY INCREASES THE FEELING THAT THE WAR MUST GO ON.

REFORE IT STOPS-OMINOUS NEWS

FROM THE PROVINCES.

Madrid, July 7.

Madrid has now had two days in which to learn the full extent of the disaster to Admiral Cervera's fleet. So far the impression seems to be deepening that only one thing remains to be done-all parties must rally round the army (and the Government which it supports) and help to continue the war until the Americans have received injuries serious enough to oblige them to concede an honorable peace The latest utterance of a Minister, at the end and you can't pick a dress in the whole of the council held last night, is to this ef-

"If Admiral Cervera had succeeded in issuing victoriously from the post of Santiago, Spanlards would have asked for peace. But now our fleet has been destroyed we must continue the war, that we may not be accused of cowardice or terror."

This was accomplished by the obbligato reference to the folly of giving up the struggle while an army of 150,000 men still remains in Cuba. The common opinion among the people, which is freely expressed in the newspapers, is that the true utility of these land forces (all that are now left to Spain) is so to worry the enemy and cause loss of life that the conqueror himself will be glad to finish the war at any price. The only notable exception is the Conservative "Epoca," which asks bluntly how the warlike Ministry is to feed its soldlers and supply them with munitions of war without a fleet to protect the convoys. This will not prevent the spread of what is already the popular feelingthat the Americans must suffer in their turn before there can be question of peace.

GOVERNMENT PRECAUTIONS.

The precautions taken by the Government to prevent any explosion of popular indignation when the truth should become known were complete and effective. After the fashion of the newspapers of this city, which more than ever in this toorid summer heat turns night into day, the "extraordinario" of the "Liberal," with the first announcement of the fatal tidings, came out in the early hours of the morning, between 1 and 3 o'clock. The numbers were at once selzed by the police, but a first rumor was thus spread abroad. The previous evening highly favorable news of the land combat around Santiago had been circulated officially. and the drive of the Prado and the gathering of fashionable group; in the gardens of the Retiro were unusually gay. In the morning the cadets of the military schools had received their promotions, and were showing off the swords which they were for the first time. It was like Madrid in her prosperous days. But ill news will out, and the Ministry was prepared when the next morning came.

Soldiers were under arms in all the barracks, and the entire police force of the city and suburbs was on duty. At 5 o'clock the extras were allowed to be sold, and the streets were crowded to a degree rarely seen at that hour, which is usually given over to the first sleep. The people were too stunned to become excited. first day was taken up with learning, little by little as new telegrams came (not from Ame" fcan sources), the real state of the case. That night, for the first time, the theatres were scantily attended, and for the first time also the performers omitted their usual improvised jests about the "Yanquis" In the streets, wherever a group gathered, the police gave the

General Weyler was returning to his house, when, just oposite the Café Suizo, he was recognized. There were the usual cheers of a people inclined to see a ravior in every "brav" general" whose policy has not been followed at the moment of disaster. But he ween the General's own goodwill and the energy of the the manifestation was suppressed. Rather more serious was a disturbance created is blowing toward militarism. This is also the opinion of the Government, which is keeping Marshal Martinez Campos in Madrid, although he had already taken his leave of the Queen Regent; and it is said General Polavieja is to be recalled. General Azcarraga, Minister of War under the former Government, is also remaining in Madrid and will doubtless do all in and greatly reduce the speed of the ships which his power to uphold the dynasty, which has owed its position from the beginning to the army. This forced concentration of the middle a surprise to all its political enemies, whether Carlists or Republicans. It helps undoubtedly to lessen the chances of any attempt at revolution. The Socialists, few in number, but active,

have openly come out for peace at any cost. A SONG OF REVOLT IN THE PROVINCES.

From the provinces the news is still uncertain, and it is said ominously that the Catalonian peasants are singing their song of revolt-Strike with your sickles, reapers brave!" Among the inhabitants of the manufacturing towns, with Barcelona at the head, the desire for peace at any price is growing. The workmen are largely Anarchists, and have little natriotism, and the higher classes are developing a strongly Separatist feeling. They consider that what they call the Arab part of Spain, with its ceaseless putting off till the morrow what ought imperatively to be done today, has brought them to their rule, and that dispatch was modified in an encouraging way its rule of the Peninsula is rapidly becoming

on the other hand, General Weyler has althe Army in Cuba, saying that sixteen new ways had a considerable following in Barcetona; and the Government is said to be watching attentively his movements in that provincial capital-the next largest city in Spain after Madrid, and the most important. Until now Weyler's whole message to his countrymen is eral during the absence of General Sternberg, to demand more fighting. The latest telegrams from Cuba and Marshal Blanco agree with him in this; and this, once again, is undoubtedly the only feeling universally manifested by the people at large.

In spite of all, however, the development of a peace sentiment may be looked for in the near future. In each of their declarations in favor of the continuation of the war the Minlaters invariably express their willingness to bend to the wishes of the people as soon as these have been expressed. The common people, with the fatalist disposition of their Saracen ancestors, know only how to give expression to their natural sorrow, while obediently sending off to slaughter their remaining sons. The desire for vengeance, and the elementary calculation that the enemy will make peace on easier terms when he, too, has been made to suffer, are also on a level with the popular instincts. And soon the pangs of hunger and want are bound to make themselves felt. Still, it must be remembered that among all modern races the Spanish have distinguished themselves by opposing a passive and unyielding stubbornness to their foes, whether Wellingtons or Napoleons.

Meanwhile the defences of the coasts are being inspected. In answer to a direct inquiry about the need of recalling Admiral Camara to the coasts of Spain, where he may be of some use, instead of sending him to his destruction in the Philippines, a Minister has just said: "He is nearer to us in Suez than he is to the Philippines!" The people are certainly posthem now at sea, and they compare painfully | and the New-York."

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st

Summer Dresses

Must all go. On the first day of August you won't find any of them here. We've taken every dress in stock and re-marked it. The new price range will be

\$4.98 to \$60.

lot but what was formerly priced 1/3 to

The dresses are made of lawn, linen, and dimities. The styles are perfect and every one is new. There's lots of wearing time for you ahead. But for uswe must sell "-stock taking is just around the corner.

Sale starts this morning.

\$4.98 to \$60.

We deliver all purchases, except bley, cles and sewing machines, free at any rath road station within 100 miles of New York,

H. O'NEILL & CO.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC:

On Wednesday, July 20th, and until the electrical construction thereon is completed, the horse-car lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company on Sixth and Eighth avenues, south of Fifty-ninth street, will be discontinued. Meanwhile upper west side patrons via Eighth, Columbus, and Amsterdam avenues will be carried over the electric line through Fifty-ninth street to and from transfer points at Seventh avenue, Madison avenue, Lexington avenue, and Second

Until the Sixth and Eighth avenue lines are again in operation, extra facilities for the accommodation of the public, including East and West transfers, will be furnished on the Seventh and Ninth avenues horse-car

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY. H H VREELAND, President.

REED & BARTON SILVERSMITHS.

Broadway and 17th Street, N. Y. 8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

RADWAY'S Sunburns, Mosquito Bites Rheumatism and Pains. Taken also inwardly for all Diarrigas, Cramps. Cholera Morbus, &c.

their naval ill-success with the good news from their land forces. This also tells in their minds by the passing of Senor Silvela, the Conserva- in favor of continuing the war. There is one tive leader, who has spoken for peace, in front | item of news which may possibly not cross the of a sporting club. The members came out to cable. It concerns the efforts being made to call after him, "Down with the politicians!" influence the Sultan of Morocco, in apprehen-This is only a straw, but it shows that the wind | sion of the American fleet crossing the Atlantic. Bitter complaints are made of the presence of the former United States Consul at Cadiz in Gibraltar, where he is supposed to be carrying

on the service of information which so puzzles the Spanish authorities. SPANISH OFFICERS AT CHURCH.

FIRST SUNDAY AT ANNAPOLIS OF ADMIRAL CERVERA AND HIS MEN.

nnapolis, Md., July 17 .- Maryland's ancient

capital was crowded to-day with curiosityseekers who came from Baltimore, Washington and elsewhere by rail and water, in the hope of getting a peep at Admiral Cervera and his Those who reached here early in the morning were rewarded for their trouble, as nearly all the prisoners, including the Admiral, attended divine service at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, where they offered up thanks for their deliverance from the fate that overtook so many of their less fortunate comrades who fell before the relentless fire of the American guns on July 3. The church, which is the only one of the Roman Catholic denomination in Annapolis, is one of the landmarks of the city, and embraces in its membership some most prominent and aristocratic of Annapolis people. It is conjucted by the Redempt Brothers, is a handsome structure, and is thought to possess one of the handsomest interiors of any religious edifice in the State. Phils morning's services were conducted by Brother John, one of the most prominent of the order of Redemptorists, in the presence of a congregation which taxed the capacity of the edifice to its utmost. Probably no service held within its walls for many years possessed so great an interest or made a more protound impression upon those who attended it

At the close of the service the officers returned to the Naval Academy and spent the rest of the day in strolling about the grounds or lounging on the broad plazzas which surround most of the buildings in which the prisoners are quartered. They are rapidly becoming accustomed to their surroundings and seem cheerful and contented. Ample provision has been made for their comfort, their food is plentiful and of the best quality, and clothes will be provided for such as will accept

Captain Eulate, of the Vizcaya, is the only one of the officers who has thus far refused to sign the parole pledges. His reasons for it are that Admiral Cervera was only required to give a verbal promise, and that his (Eulate's) rank entitles him to the same privilege. The authorities here have no doubt that the matter will be amicably arranged, and that the scruples of the gallant officer may be overcome

THE COLON HAD NO BIG GUNS.

London, July 17 .- A special to "The Times" from Rome, in reference to the remark attributed to Admiral Cervera that the Cristobal Colon's big guns were perhaps in Italy, meaning that they had never been delivered with the cruiser on her sale to Spain, says:

"'Il Corriere della Sera,' of Milan, publishes letters showing that the 254-millimetre Armstrong guns intended for the Colon are actually now in Italy, they having been refused by the representatives of the Spanish Government as defective, and that the Hontoria guns intended to replace them were never mounted. Hence the Colon really had no guns capable of piercing sessed with the idea that only disaster awaits the armor of ships like the lowa, the Indians